

The Dairy.

OFFICE MISSOURI DAIRY ASSOCIATION, 125 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo. Norman J. Colman, President; Levi Chubbs, Secretary.

DAIRY MEETINGS.

Iowa State Dairy Association at Storm Lake, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 12, 13, 14, 15, 1900.

Minnesota Butter and Cheesemakers' Association at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 22-23, 1900. No special premiums, only cash contributions to the pro rata fund.

Missouri Dairy Association, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 18-20, 1900.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

Editor RURAL WORLD: Are you keeping cows for fun or for profit?

Do you make any provision for a variety of feed during the winter?

Have you any definite time for breeding your cows, or do you allow them to come fresh at any time?

Do you provide shelter for your cows or do you depend on a barbed-wire fence and the clouds for shelter?

Are you sure that that cow never lived that made 300 pounds of butter a year?

Have you ever made one honest effort to improve your herd by the infusion of dairy blood?

Are you positively sure that your cows are as good as anybody's cows, when you only get credit for 150 pounds of butter fat at the factory per cow a year?

Are you sure that the man who advises you to get some little ewe-necked, bony, scrawny cow that won't bring twenty dollars for beef and whose calf isn't worth raising is simply a crank and is trying to injure you?

Do you think that anything that hunger will force a cow to eat is good enough for her?

Do you believe that a cow needs exercise, and the best way to exercise her is to have a lively boy and a good dog take her to and from pasture?

Do you know anything of the elements in feed, or are you simply feeding at random?

Are you sure that man who advocates feeding a balanced ration and takes of protein and carbohydrates in feed and their proper proportions is only fooling his time away?

Do you subscribe for and read dairy papers, or are you opposed to book farming and think you know more than the editors and men who write for the papers simply see their names in print?

Are you sure that the man who weighs your milk is cheating you in weights, and that the manager is cutting your test in favor if some one else, or that he is partial?

Do you think you can make a cow give down by fanning her with a milk stool or nudging her with a No. 10 boot?

Do you know that she is prompted alone by maternal instinct to yield the lacidal fluid, that she is a mother and needs a mother's care?

Do you know that it takes three-fourths of what a cow is able to consume for maintenance?

Come, now, be honest, guilty or not guilty? M. E. KING.

Labette Co., Kan.

SKIPPERS IN CHEESE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have been wondering for some time why it is we so seldom see anything about cheese making on the dairy page of your paper. I had about made up my mind that it was all smooth sailing for all but myself. But I see "A Young Cheesemaker" has come up against the snag that brings so many cheesemakers to grief. It is small but mighty. C. S. Stevens, in his reply, is all right as far as he goes. An ounce of prevention is worth more than the pound of cure in this case. But we sometimes have need of the pound of cure. In my eight or ten years' experience in cheesemaking, I have had very little trouble with skippers getting in through the bandage; nine out of ten times, they get in on the flat surface where the bandage does not cover, through a crack or hole in the surface. The surface should be kept smooth and all cracks rubbed full of grease.

After the "skips" get in, if it is noticed before they get too bad, take a small piece of paper, grease it and paste over the place, so no air can get into the opening. The next time you look at it you will find "skips" on the surface under the paper. Scrape them off and paste paper down again. Keep on till no more come out. Then fill opening with grease or rub lightly with the end of a hot iron to cement the edges. If they get through the bandage the only remedy I have found was to cut a slit in the bandage and dig them out. Fill hole with soft cheese and rub over with hot iron and keep well greased.

I will give you a few figures from my cheese book, showing what has been done at the farm factory, with a few neighbors for patrons, for four months ending Sept. 20th: Number of pounds of milk made into cheese, 114,400; number of pounds cheese on cured basis, 10,400; average price at surrounding towns, 10½c.

This is nothing very large. But we started to work up our own milk, and the rest has been almost forced onto us, without effort on our part. I make and cure the cheese for the neighbors for one-fifth of the cheese. Each markets his own cheese. It makes them about 75¢ per 100 pounds for milk, while I get enough for making up their milk to pay the expense of the whole, thus costing me practically nothing to work up my own.

A FARMER CHEESEMAKER.

Cass Co., Mo.

ARE OATS A DAIRY FOOD?

Editor RURAL WORLD: Theoretically, oats are said to be a good feed to produce milk. But I have not, in a single instance, been able to verify it by practice. The use of oats, in any form whatever, as a feed for a cow in full flow of milk has invariably resulted in a decrease in the amount of milk. The greatest decrease being noticed when shelled or threshed oats alone were used. Sheep oats were not quite so bad; oat chop next, and oat chop mixed with corn chop, bran and shorts the least, but there was enough decrease to make perceptible the shrinkage and to cause a discontinuance of that part of the feed.

I know that by analysis oats ought to be a good milk feed, and that nothing is much better for young and growing stock and work horses. But my own careful observation in the use of it has caused me to discard oats entirely when feeding for milk. This is in direct opposition to the general opinion of oats, yet it is my experience. It may have been the kind of cows—I have Shorthorns, Jerseys and Holsteins.

Oats are a good feed for a cow for two or three weeks previous to her calving. A retained placenta rarely follows their use in moderation. C. A. BIRD.

Vernon Co., Mo.

THE MODEL DAIRY COW.

"If we begin at the head to describe the model dairy cow, we shall want her wide between the horns, with horns ready small and tapering, and turning slightly inward and upward. The eyes should be large, bright, prominent and wide apart; the face a little dished, with a broad nose and large nostrils; her jaws should be large and muscular, as they will have a large amount of work to perform in eating so much food. In short," says J. S. Woodward, "this end of our model cow is the important end, and should show the ability to gather and ruminate an abundance of food to furnish the material from which to elaborate so much milk. Her neck should be long and slim—in fact, a regular ewe neck comes very near the model. A large chest, wide and well down, will be needed to contain a large, well-developed set of lungs, as she needs to have her blood kept pure and well filled with the red corpuscles and kept in rapid circulation. Her back should be long, with the ribs well apart, so that the ends of the fingers can be dropped well down between them. If she is a little hollow-backed it will be all the more desirable. Her abdomen should be very large, so large that when standing squarely behind her you can scarcely see her chest or fore shoulders. It is very necessary that this should be large, because it is the storehouse into which her food is first to be put and mixed together and soaked preparatory to being digested. She should be wide and high in the pelvic arch, so as to render parturition safe and easy. Her tail should be long and slim, with the breast down to or below the gambrel joint. The thighs should be slim and stand well apart, so as to give ample room for a large capacious udder. This is a very important organ in which the milk is in some way evolved from the blood. There are many styles of udders and each in turn has been the fashionable one, but one fully filling the space between wide and open thighs and extending well up behind and well out in front of the legs is much to be desired.

I do not like a low, swinging udder; it betokens a weakness of constitution, and is liable to be injured by the legs in walking and to get soiled when going in dirty places. It is much better to have it held up with good, strong udder cords. When the udder is milked out it should be soft and flabby, and feel a good deal like a sack partially filled with soft, fluffy cotton. A flesh-hard udder is a poor indication, and to be avoided. The teats should not be too large, but of a size large enough to be easily grasped by the hand when milking, and they should be set well apart on the udder. What I despise most is a cow with teats so small and close together that they can be milked only with the thumb and forefinger.

The milk veins are also of great importance, and should be well developed. The larger and more tortuous and more branched they are the better. It is a fine indication to have one branch run up well between the fore legs. The opening where these milk veins enter the abdomen should also be large; if so large that the end of the fingers can be well run into them so much the better. I do not place too much reliance on the escutcheon or milk mirror, though I like to see a well-defined one, running well up and broad, with soft, fine hair. The legs should be slender and not too long. I like the cow to stand near the ground.

In the shoulders, just on the point in front, there should be found a depression, or "pit," and the larger it is the better the indication, even if the ends of the four fingers can be placed in it as far as the second joint. I would specially urge the importance of a capacious abdomen or stomach for the model dairy cow. The fact should not be lost sight of that this is her storehouse, into which her food is taken to be commingled or mixed and soaked ready for eating. When we say the cow eats, she is not eating at all, but merely gathering food ready to be eaten, and were she to stop here she would starve, even with the stomach full of food.

But when she has what she considers sufficient for a full meal, she gets into some quiet corner and commences to eat, chewing the cud. Rumination is really eating, so no matter whether we give her food two or three times a day she really eats nearly all the time. Hence the great importance of an ample storehouse, or abdo-

ST. LOUIS FAIR DAIRY EXHIBIT.

Below we give the complete score in butter and cheese shown last week at the St. Louis Fair. The scoring was done by Mr. John Middlestadt, of A. H. Barber & Co., Chicago.

The butter scale of points was: Flavor 45, texture 30, color 10, salting 10, package 5, Total 100. The cheese scale of points was: Flavor 60, texture 30, style 12, salting 8, color 10, Total 100.

TEN-POUND PACKAGE DAIRY BUTTER.

Name and Postoffice	Color	Salting	Packaging	Total
Nathan King, Deer Park, Mo.	26	7	9½	91½
Jos. S. King, Fancy Prairie, Ill.	26	7	9½	91½
A. J. Watkins, Lawson, Mo.	30½	9	9½	91½

TEN-POUND PACKAGE CREAMERY BUTTER.

Name and Postoffice	Color	Salting	Packaging	Total
Geo. Beckmann, Arapahoe, Ia.	40	26	9½	91½
E. E. Holbrook, Graham, Mo.	32	26	9	91½
Wm. Z. King, Norfolk, Neb.	40	29	10	91½
A. J. Watkins, Lawson, Mo.	30	26	9½	91½
F. O. Weckling & Co., Hanover, Wis.	40	28	9½	91½
F. O. Weckling & Co., Hanover, Wis.	40	28	10	91½
H. P. Frelin, Smithton, Ill.	30	26	9½	91½
G. E. Kelley, Ashton, Ia.	40	28	9	91½
Cedar River H. Co., Owatonna, Ia.	41	29	9½	91½
A. G. Paulson, Miller, Ia.	39	28	9½	91½
Jas. Currie, Murray, Ia.	39	29	9½	91½
W. P. Leighton, Atlantic, Ia.	42	29½	9½	91½
J. W. McCall, Creston, Ia.	40	29	10	91½
A. W. McCull, Creston, Ia.	41	29	10	91½
J. A. Klockner, Marquette, Wis.	42	29½	9½	91½
D. S. Dillie, Holden, Mo.	41	29	10	91½
J. S. E. Holbrook, Graham, Mo.	39	29	9½	91½
Corder Creek, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	37	26	7½	91½
J. J. Smith, Sweet Springs, Mo.	39	29	9½	91½
Sweet Springs Cry. Co., Sweet Springs, Mo.	39	29	9½	91½
Dittmer Cry. Co., Sweet Springs, Mo.	41½	30	9½	91½
H. E. Hodges, Union, Ia.	39	29	9½	91½
Concordia Cry. Co., Concordia, Mo.	38	29	10	91½
Jon. Hickel & Son, St. Louis, Mo.	39	29	10	91½
J. G. Kurth, Cosby, Mo.	39	29	10	91½

POUND PRINT BUTTER.

Name and Postoffice	Color	Salting	Packaging	Total
Nathan King, Deer Park, Mo.	40	28½	8	9½
Jos. S. King, Fancy Prairie, Ill.	32	26	9½	91½
A. J. Watkins, Lawson, Mo.	40	29	10	91½

CHEESE.

Name and Postoffice	Texture	Color	Balancing	Total
Chas. Halldiman, California, Mo.	35%	26	12	8½
Chas. Halldiman, California, Mo.	35%	28	12	7½
Chas. Halldiman, California, Mo.	35%	28	11	9½
E. B. Tripp, Union, Ia.	34	26	11	9½
E. G. Hodges, Union, Ia.	36%	29	12	7½

SWISS CHEESE.

Name and Postoffice	Texture	Color	Balancing	Total
Chas. Halldiman, California, Mo.	35%	29	11	7

Horticulture.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI PEARS.

Mr. D. E. King, General Traveling Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads, brought to the RURAL WORLD office a few days ago some magnificent specimens of Duchesne pears which were grown in St. Francois County, Southeast Missouri, and sent to Mr. King by T. B. Chandler of Farmington. Mr. C. writes as follows:

Mr. D. E. King—Dear Sir: I send you, to-day, by express, seven Duchesne pears, the product of one little tree two years old, and just six feet high. The tree stands in Mrs. R. H. Highley's yard in town here. The pears will speak volumes for themselves and for Southeast Missouri. I want you to exhibit them anywhere or any way that you deem most proper. T. B. CHANDLER.

One of the pears measured 10½ inches around one way and 12½ inches the other, and the smallest of those brought to us by Mr. King measured 10½ inches around.

We have often spoken of this Southeast Missouri country as being well suited to fruit growing and these pears are good evidence of the fact. Unquestionably here is a region within 50 or 60 miles of St. Louis in which land is yet very cheap and which is as well suited to pear growing as is the famous Huntsville, Ala., district; and not only for pears, but all fruits. This opinion is fully concurred in by such authorities in fruit growing as R. J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; M. Butterfield, Lee's Summit, Mo., and N. F. Murray, Oregon, Mo.

An additional point of advantage that this Southeast Missouri country has for fruit growing is that there is a large population in that district engaged in the mining industry and which affords a splendid local market for fruit and other farm products. It is a matter of surprise that this region has not long since been more fully developed agriculturally than it is at this time. We anticipate, however, that in few years Southeast Missouri will become noted as a fruit growing district. The next winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society, which will be held Dec. 4-6, 1900, at Farmington, Mo., will help to bring about this result.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

APPLE GRAPES.—My friend, Major McPike, at Alton, Ill., did not forget me, but sent a little basket of his superb grapes, and although sick, I ate some of them. The bunches are large, and the berries enormous, a berry a regular mouthful. When put in the mouth a little pressure will burst the thin skin and you have a good swallow of delicious juice; pulp not perceptible, and the seeds few and small for so large a grape. I had this variety fruiting here this fall, but the birds robbed me of the grapes. I have now three strong vines that may bear next year. What a list of valuable grapes have been given us within a few years—Campbell's Early, McPike, Hicks, Kentucky, Ozark, and I am daily expecting samples of Uncle Sam, a new one from Arkansas—a cross between the Norton and Catawba, which may prove very valuable.

GRAPE LEAVES WITH GALL.—This is a common thing on the Clinton and Taylor type. Spraying underneath is the only remedy, as if done on top it will not reach the larva or prevent the laying of the eggs.

APPLES.—Robert E., the quite dark nearly black, apple you sent me is the Peter Porter. The large dark red is the Jonathan. The green one is the Newtown Pippin.

LARGE, SOFT-SHELL PECANS.—I don't think this can be gotten in the north. A friend of mine tried them and failed.

Out of 100 I got from the South, not one remains.

A SERIOUS MISHAP.—The letters on hand will now be answered. If I keep able to write. As some are asking about my mishap, it may not be out of place to give a short sketch of what has happened. I had been quite sick for awhile, but recovered as to be at work again. Last Monday a week ago I picked four bushels of peaches. On Tuesday, about 8 p.m., while picking Kefler pears from a tree in my house-yard, standing near the middle of a 12-foot ladder, it suddenly broke in two, throwing me to the ground on the flat of my back on the hard ground. Thus are we shown how soon we can be transferred from pleasure to pain. When I struck the ground the shock stunned me for a moment. The first thought was that my back was broken, and that body and soul were about to part. It was fortunate for me that a son and daughter and a grown grandson were near, and carried me into the house and placed me on a bed, where for nearly a week I suffered such pain that I hope few have to endure. Even now while writing this I am by no means free from pain. Again I looked into the door that never opens outward, but was allowed to pass without entering. It seems, therefore, that God has something for me to do in this world, even if physically a wreck, which I fear I am. Readers, pardon me for this.

MARY E. MURFIELDT.

Kirkwood, Mo.

AMERICAN FRUITS AT PARIS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I enclose herewith a list of the awards to American exhibitors in the Temporary Competition in Group VIII. Horticulture at the Paris Exposition, held September 12, 1900.

The fruit of the present season exhibited at that time was shipped from New York, Wednesday, August 29, in refrigeration, on the American Liner steamer "New York," via Southampton and Havre. Col. Brackett reports that it reached the Exposition in sound condition after a period of about two weeks. In winter after the trees have lost their leaves these cases are especially conspicuous and should not be suffered to remain on the twig during the winter. The best kept specimens in June and files about three months before the eggs are laid, there is but one annual brood.

W.M. A. TAYLOR.

Acting Pomologist.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.

AWARDS TO AMERICAN EXHIBITORS IN TEMPORARY COMPETITION IN GROUP VIII. HORTICULTURE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, SEPTEMBER 12, 1900.

First prizes 47
Second prizes 28
Third prizes 14
Honorable mention 10

Three competitions occurring September 26, October 10 and October 24, are yet to be heard from.

WM. A. TAYLOR.

Acting Pomologist.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.

THE UNCLE SAM GRAPES.—I had just penned the receipt of the McPike grapes and had gone out on the porch (leaning on a crutch and cane) with a friend, when a boy came with a box from Joseph Bachmann, of Arkansas. My son opened the box and it was a sight—five bunches of large, black grapes, two of which weighed two pounds. The sight and taste of such grapes are enough to make a sick man well. It certainly seemed to lessen the pain that I have been suffering for eleven days. To add to the pleasure my visitor is a man well versed in vine culture and wine making. He spent 12 years in the business in California. I was especially interested in his opinion of this new variety. He ate of the grapes and pronounced them first-rate table grapes, and also stating that they would make an excellent, pretty dark red wine. The berries are large, slightly shouldered, the berry large, having a tough skin, with soft melting pulp of delicious flavor. There are usually two seeds to the berry. The berries are so attached to the peduncles that they are hard to pull off, showing that it will be an excellent keeper. The berry is black and almost round, slightly oval in some berries. If this is not a grand addition in our list of grapes, there is one old man much mistaken. I have it growing, and the vine is strong and healthy. No cuttings or vines are yet available that I know of, but when it is offered, it will appear in the advertising column of the RURAL WORLD.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Buflton, Mo.

GRAPES AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Major H. G. McPike, Ill., originator of the famous McPike grape, had 20 varieties of grapes on the tables in Floral Hall at the St. Louis Fair.

Of course, the McPike won the highest honors and excited much interest in those who saw it. The collection was awarded the first premium as a collection. The best five plates of table grapes were from this collection, and included the McPike, and the same is true of the best five plates for market. Major McPike was also awarded first premiums on Catawba, Niagara, Concords and Brightons.

Ours were won first premium on Sheldon and Bartlett, and on peaches his first premiums were on Elberta, Smock and Heath.

WHERE ARE THE FIG FLOWERS?

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have just received this week's RURAL WORLD, and an article on page 3 has interested me very much, "A Fig Fertilizing Insect." I have grown fig myself, but do not claim to know very much about them, yet I have never seen a fig flower or the pollen. I had always been informed that the fig was different from other fruits in that the bloom was inside of the fig, and consequently could not be reached by insects. I would like to have an article on the question from some one who knows all about the fig. I have grown them and watched them from the time they were small green specks on the limbs until they were ripe and ready to eat, but never have seen any flowers.

W. H. ROOP.

Johnson Co., Mo.

Our correspondent has imbued a very common idea, owing to the fact that the flowers of the figs are concealed in the axil of the leaves.

APPLE LEAF CRUMPLER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Inclose specimen of a something that I find on my young apple trees. Notice the cotton-like web is quite strong in fiber. I generally find a place on the twig that looks as though gnawed by teeth, and to this place the web is firmly attached, thence to the leaf. To-day I found several dark, slim worms working under a light web attached to the leaf; the leaf being still open but somewhat eaten, like samples. Being a novice in this business, I send you, hoping you may give some information through the RURAL WORLD.

O. F. GRIFFITH.

The specimens were sent to Miss Mary E. Murfield for identification, which she names and describes as follows:

The orchard pest whose habits and appearance your correspondent has so accurately described, is the Apple-leaf Crumpler (*Physcia indigena*). The specimen twig indicates an unusually bad attack. It is an insect that can best be kept in check by hand picking and pruning, except on nursery stock, where this would be impractical. Unless your correspondent has a very large number of trees, therefore, it would be advisable for him to make a thorough examination of his orchard and clip off or pull off all the webbed and crumpled leaves and burn them as soon as possible, to prevent further damage this fall. The insect hibernates in its tough, little, silken galleries, in a partly grown state, and as soon as the young leaves put forth in spring renew its destructive work until full grown, which covers a period of about two weeks. In winter after the trees have lost their leaves these cases are especially conspicuous and should not be suffered to remain on the twig during the winter. The best control appears in June and files about three months before the eggs are laid, there is but one annual brood.

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The orchard pest whose habits and appearance your correspondent has so accurately described, is the Apple-leaf Crumpler (*Physcia indigena*). The specimen twig indicates an unusually bad attack. It is an insect that can best be kept in check by hand picking and pruning, except on nursery stock, where this would be impractical. Unless your correspondent has a very large number of trees, therefore, it would be advisable for him to make a thorough examination of his orchard and clip off or pull off all the webbed and crumpled leaves and burn them as soon as possible, to prevent further damage this fall. The insect hibernates in its tough, little, silken galleries, in a partly grown state, and as soon as the young leaves put forth in spring renew its destructive work until full grown, which covers a period of about two weeks. In winter after the trees have lost their leaves these cases are especially conspicuous and should not be suffered to remain on the twig during the winter. The best control appears in June and files about three months before the eggs are laid, there is but one annual brood.

MARY E. MURFIELD.

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Live Stock.

Oct. 11.—T. C. Ponting & Sons, Moweaqua, Ill. Horses.

Oct. 12.—Bolin & Aaron, Kickapoo, Kan. Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 14.—J. K. Alexander, Edinburg, Ill. Shorthorns.

Oct. 15.—T. B. Hart, Edinburg, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 15.—Arthur H. Jones, Shorthorns, Delaware, O.

Oct. 15.—Chas. Ott, Shorthorns, Hedrick, Ia.

Oct. 15.—H. O. Minnis, Edinburg, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 15.—T. E. Orth, Washington, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 20.—Ed. Burroughs, El Paso, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 21.—Hugh W. Elliott, at Kansas City, Mo. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Oct. 21.—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 1.—R. D. Burnham, Champaign, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 1.—C. N. Sutter, Hopedale, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 1.—G. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 8.—W. P. Goods & Sons, Lenexa, Kan. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 8.—Charles Guiso, Chestnut, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 18.—B. Crooks, Eight-Mile, Mo. Closing out sale. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 18.—Michael Hilpert, St. Joseph, Mo. Jersey cattle.

Nov. 18.—John W. Funk, Jr., Hayworth, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 18.—Hector Cowan, Jr., Paulina, Ill. Shorthorns.

Nov. 18.—S. M. Winslow, Oskaloosa, Mo. J. S. Goodrich, Goodrich, Kan., and Paul Byrnes, Botham, Mo. Galloways. Sale at Kansas City.

Nov. 18.—S. P. Emmons, Littrell and others, Mexico, Mo. Shorthorns.

Nov. 20.—M. A. Thornton, Elliott, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 20.—June K. King, Marshall, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo. Shorthorns.

Nov. 23.—Berkshire Combination Sale at Kansas City, C. A. Stannard, Secy., Emporia, Kan.

Dec. 6.—American Galloway Breeders' Association. Galloways. Sale at Chicago.

Dec. 11 and 12.—K. B. Armour and J. A. Funkhouser, at Kansas City, Mo. Herefords.

Dec. 13 and 14.—H. C. Duncan and Geo. Bothwell, at Kansas City, Mo. Short-horns.

Jan. 22, 23, 24 and 25.—T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., and others, at Kansas City.

Feb. 6.—F. W. and O. B. Cain, Novinger, Mo. Sale at Kansas City. Shorthorns.

Feb. 14.—Ed. Burroughs, El Paso, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

March 5, 1900.—T. J. Worms, Mosby, Mo. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

March 6.—Abe Renek, Winchester, Ky., and E. K. Thomas, North Middleton, Ky. Sale at Kansas City. Shorthorns.

MEREFORE SALE DATES AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jan. 15.—Gudell & Simpson. Herefords.

Feb. 7.—Steel Bros. and Eagle & Son. Herefords.

Feb. 8.—N. E. Mosier and H. C. Taylor. Herefords.

Feb. 23—March 1.—C. A. Stannard and others. Herefords.

April 3—5.—Colin Cameron. Herefords.

Feb. 17—22.—Armour and others. Herefords.

THE COMING SHOW SALE

Of Shorthorns and Herefords at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15-26.

Up-to-date and wide awake cattlemen will not forget the Shorthorn-Herefond show sale that will begin next week in Kansas City, or fall to attend. Prizes to the amount of \$25,000 will be competed for by 1,000 head of the best specimens of Shorthorns and Herefords. The occasion will be one long to be remembered.

THE STOCKER AND FEEDER MARKET.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The condition of the stocker and feeder market in this territory is attracting a good deal of attention this fall. A great many stockmen are on the market now buying stockers and feeders, and only last week two men from Mexico, Mo., took ten cars of stockers and feeders from the local market to be fed on the Missouri corn and returned to this market later in the year as finished beef stock. They tell me the Missouri farmers are planning to make a great deal of money out of both in Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa. In view of the improvement of this feature of the live stock business, hay has advanced to \$10 a ton, while it usually sells at \$7 per ton. A home market through Nebraska has been created for an enormous volume of hay and corn. The live stock business has not been so encouraging in this territory for many years as now. The stock men have plenty of money and can borrow more at very low interest.

Omaha has suddenly jumped into the lead as a market for western range stock. In former years Chicago has held supremacy in this line, but she takes a back seat now. For instance, during the month of September there were 67,784 head of grass western received at the Omaha market, as against 49,600 at the Chicago market. The demand all the year for both beef steers and feeders from the range has been in excess of the supply at this market. The last week of September 64 cars, 17,772 head, were received here, as against 55 cars the same week last year. Of this number, 56 cars were sent out to Nebraska, 26 cars to Iowa, 44 cars to Illinois, 10 to Missouri and 1 to Montana. For the nine months ending September 29

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any cause of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Family Pill.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and specially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KINNAN & MARVIN, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 7c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pill is the best.

there were shipped from the South Omaha market 167,206 stockers and feeders, as against 169,228 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 17,388. All this vast number of live stock will come back in the shape of finished beef cattle at a handsome premium.

Stock men through this section of the west are anticipating a mild winter. They find their pastures well cured and they go into the winter in fine shape. The open range is in splendid shape. Reports to the stock yards management show the conditions to be very satisfactory for the live stock business. This applies as well to sheep and hogs as to cattle. More of the lean variety of hogs are coming to the market than at any other time in the history of the local yards. This condition has been gradually promoted by the management of the Omaha yards.

The RURAL WORLD in the past two years has contained some interesting discussions from different parts of the west on the advisability of marketing hogs before they reach the enormous fat size and the best way of feeding to produce lean hogs of medium weight. These papers have attracted a great deal of attention through this part of the west. The producers of hogs have largely profited by this sort of thing. Nebraska is today producing a great many hogs that could not be bought outside of Arkansas and adjacent territory up to two years ago. Nebraska farmers will reap a rich harvest next spring from their live stock.

The rates for shipping out stockers and feeders from the local market are very favorable to the men who wish to buy stock for fattening purposes and everything in the way of desirable facilities for handling stock of all classes is offered by the Omaha market. This in one way accounts for the enormous increase of this market as a stocker and feeder market during the past two years.

Omaha, Neb. G. C. PORTER.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS

At the Pan-American Exposition.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It may be of interest to you and your readers to know that the dates of the live stock exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition have been somewhat changed, in order that more breeders may be accommodated than was the case in the dates sent out three months ago.

The final arrangements for the exhibits in the various classes of live stock will be as follows:

Cattle—Aug. 26th to Sept. 7th. Sheep—Sept. 29th to Sept. 31st. Swine—Sept. 2d to Oct. 5th. Horses—Oct. 7th to Oct. 19th. Poultry—Oct. 21st to Oct. 31st. Pet Stock—Oct. 21st to Oct. 31st.

Matters have already advanced far enough with reference to the live stock exhibit at the Pan-American, to show that the representation in all of the various classes will be extremely large. Individual breeders by the hundreds are inquiring by letters as to the accommodations, classifications, etc., regarding this exhibit. This is true, from nearly every state as well as several provinces in the Dominion of Canada.

A complete premium list containing the premiums offered by the Exposition Company, also the special premiums offered by very many of the different live stock associations, will soon be ready for distribution, and can be had by making application to the office of Frank A. Converse, Superintendent of Live Stock, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. Yours truly, F. A. CONVERSE, Superintendent.

SUSPENSION OF ILLINOIS QUARANTINE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Live Stock Exposition it was decided to get out a new form of entry blank for the pure bred breeding stock and fat classes for the Exposition in December. This entry blank is now ready and is very concise and complete. If intending exhibitors in the above classes will apply for blanks to Mr. W. E. Skinner, General Manager, International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., they will receive a full supply for their entries. As each blank is for a single entry, exhibitors are requested to state how many blanks it will take to enter their stock in all the classes they intend to exhibit. The simple form is gotten out to expedite arrangement, as the time is short to get out the catalog, and it is hoped that exhibitors will fill them out correctly and return promptly when filled in to the management at Chicago.

This notice will change any instructions to the contrary issued from the exposition office from time to time relative to exhibitors arranging entries through their association secretaries. The date set for receiving entries is limited to November 1, instead of November 15, as shown in the preliminary classification. By exhibitors co-operating with the management of the Exposition in this manner, they will materially expedite getting out the catalog. W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.

MISSOURI TO THE FRONT.

Every loyal Missourian will feel a justifiable pride in the splendid showing made by the cattle interests of the state at the recent Iowa State Fair, says the "Live Stock Indicator." Ordinarily it is said the rule of the Missourian is, "You must show me," but the cattle ring of Des Moines furnished one of the instances where the Missourian showed other people a good many things well worth looking at. In the Shorthorn ring Mr. T. J. Wornall of Mosby, Mo., maintained a high position for the Shorthorn interests of the state, which he represented, winning many of the best ribbons in a ring composed of exhibits from fourteen or fifteen very superior herds, the cream of the Shorthorn interests in many states. In the Hereford class Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo., carried the colors of Missouri to victory so complete that it should send a thrill of pride through the heart of every Missouri breeder. It was no walk over for anybody, either, for the victories he achieved were won in the face of strong competition and were triumphs over some of the best blood and individuality in the country. In his efforts to win Hereford honors for the state, Mr. Sotham was ably seconded by the exhibitor from the herd of Colonel C. G. Comstock of Albany, Mo., and between the two they carried away quite the lion's share of the Hereford prizes, in the face of strong competition, establishing the reputation of Missouri bred Herefords on stronger foundations than ever, in a way that should gratify every citizen of the state. The story of the winnings of these gentlemen in two of the most important

rings of the Iowa State Fair is so eloquent in its praise of the breeding interests in Missouri, and of the high degree of excellence to which they have been carried, that as representatives and standard bearers of these interests the gentlemen well merit a civic crown.

There were others who added greatly to the strength of Missouri's exhibits, as those who read the report immediately after the fair will have noted, but the examples in the two cattle rings which we have specially referred to will impress the lesson which we now desire to convey, and it is unnecessary to repeat details. The lesson we would indicate is that the breeding interests of Missouri "take nobody's dust." They should be appreciated at home as they are appreciated abroad, and yet, singular as it may appear, the magnificent Missouri herds, for which the people of the nation throw up their hats, when they are shown in the best company in the world at the cattle shows of other states, have hitherto had no adequate place of exhibition within their own state, where their superiority might be brought home to the knowledge of the people of Missouri. It is true that the last legislature authorized a state fair, but the task that was set for those entrusted with the management was much like that imposed by Pharaoh upon the children of Israel—they were required to "make bricks without straw." No appropriation to equip and maintain a fair adequate to Missouri's magnificent resources was made.

What is here said of the situation in Missouri applies also to that of Kansas, a state that has immense resources and interests that should be shown every year under state auspices, by a fair sufficiently well supported to be worthy of the great interests it represents. The future agricultural and live stock progress of both Missouri and Kansas deserves to a greater extent than legislators seem to realize upon an adequate exploitation within the states of their magnificent resources, respectively. The executives, the legislators, the breeders, the farmers and the entire people of these states owe it to the interests that have been entrusted to them to cease hiding their talent in a napkin. It is a religious duty to let their light shine abroad, to set it on a hill that it may be seen of all men. Great are the resources and advantages with which nature has endowed them, and great, also, are their responsibilities with respect to them. The success with which breeders from Missouri and Kansas, as well, meet when they take their herds abroad should remind the public in both states that adequate opportunity for the exploration of these, as well as other blessings that have been showered upon them, should be provided within the state, and at the coming session of the legislature of both states a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together" should be made by those immediately concerned in the matter to secure from the state sufficient financial support to provide state fairs worthy of the great interest that should be thus represented. To be thus worthy will mean to establish unusually good fairs, but, however well the respective legislatures may endow them, in five years they will not be in debt one cent to the public. The Missouri showing at the Iowa State Fair proved what kind of a show Missouri could make if the farmers and breeders were properly encouraged, and Kansas likewise would find itself more than repaid for the cost of liberally encouraging a Kansas state fair.

Note Mr. V.'s new advertisement in another column.

I. E. VISINGER, the veteran Aberdeen-Angus breeder, writes us: "Three years ago I sold to Mr. S. C. Tyler, of Hamburg, Mo., the fine Aberdeen-Angus bull, Tyler's Choice. He is now dead. The last time I saw him he was in the stall of the bull Duke of Harston (1989). First and last pure Cruckshanks the other two Cruckshanks were sold to me. The bull Duke of Harston is now dead. Tell your friends to buy Jersey cows, now in milk, and as good heifers as ever were in the market, under the name of Kenton, or elsewhere, visitors welcome; farm adjoining town on K. C. Scott & M. Ry. S. W. COX, S. Greenfield, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

For Sale—By Baron Champion 122708, and out of Ross of Sharon, Craig's family, at a bargain if taken soon. Call on or address J. POWELL BROS., LEE'S SUMMIT, MO.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

For Sale—Four Hereford bulls, registered. A few choice heifers. Write to N. E. MOSHER & SON, Salisbury, Md.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE!

Baron Thorndale 120000; Ross of Sharon 122708, or will trade for heifers. Also 8-year old bull Baron Thorndale and out of Ross of Sharon, Craig's family. These strains have been in the herd since 1866, and are great milkers. Call on or address L. G. JONES, Townsend, Ill.

SHOW CATTLE AT PUBLIC AUCTION!

7 st. 1, 2d and 1 3d on 10 entries at Lincoln, Neb., the get of Imp. Nonpareil Victor 123273 and Grand Victor 115762. 50 head go in my sale DEC. 13, KANSAS CITY, MO., and these winners are included and the entire offering are No. 1 cattle. Don't forget the date. See BOTHWELL, NETTLETON, MO.

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A GREAT ANGUS OFFERING.

Few men engaged in the breeding of that great market-topping breed—the Aberdeen-Angus—have been able to sell annually large drafts of pure bred animals from their herds. Mr. H. W. Elliott of Estill, Howard Co., Mo., is one of the exceptions. Last year he sold 70 animals at public auction, everyone of his own breeding, and 8% of them were sired by his great Bull—Polar Star. Mr. Elliott is a breeder, producing choice animals of genuine show yard quality, and selling them at public auction. He is in no sense a speculator. The cattle he offers at Kansas City, October 31, were bred by him with one exception, and that one is sired by his stock bull, Polar Star, and out of a Herdine dam, bred at Walnut Grove. Of the 50 head consigned, 44 are the get of Polar Star, and they, together with his sons and daughters sold last year, prove conclusively that Polar Star was bred within the last few years more high-class "doddies" than any bull in America. The heifer, Primo, is without question the best Friesian female that was ever offered publicly to American breeders. She is thick, wide, and as smooth as nature's laws permit. The famous early-maturing, show-yard Hercules will here be seen in their grandest array. The heifer, Halidene, Mr. Elliott's daughter, is the best Hercules he has ever bred; while Havanna and Haughtie crowd closely for honors, and the bull, Hostage, is of splendid show-yard character.

A grand Eric, heifer by Polar Star, out of the dam El Rey (Mr. Elliott's son), is bred right, beefy and smooth as nature's laws permit. The famous early-maturing, show-yard Hercules will here be seen in their grandest array. The heifer

Horseman.

The last year of the nineteenth century sees the champion trotter *The Abbot*, 2:03%, the champion stallion *Cresceus*, 2:04%, the champion stallion race and the fastest five-hander ever trotted.

By winning the \$20,000 stallion race at Readville last week, *Cresceus* became twice crowned. He also has to his credit the fastest two, three, five and eight heat races ever trotted. What a record!

Borlma, 2:06%, has the proud distinction of heading the list as the largest money winner in the Grand Circuit, having \$8,000 to his credit. Geers leads all drivers, with \$21,10; McHenry ranking second, with \$15,88; and Gatcomb third, with \$10,000.

The first generation of *Electioneer* is rapidly disappearing even in California. The Pacific Breeders' Futurity recently closed for the production of mares bred in 1900, out of 305 mares nominated, but eight were by *Electioneer*, and but eight were bred to sons of *Electioneer*.

The little Canadian mare *Ione*, that holds 16 or 17 track records up in Manitoba and that has been campaigned in the western circuit this season, never had a harness on until she was seven years old. She was purchased in Illinois in 1898 as a two-year-old, and has raised two colts. In one of her races this season she was separately timed in 2:08%.

Some two or three winters ago the legislature of Nevada passed a law legalizing the destruction of wild horses on the range. It is now estimated from available returns that since the passage of that measure over 6,000 horses have been shot as useless cumberers of the ground, and now that the demand for range horses in that state far exceeds the supply, the destroyers are bewailing the loss of over \$50,000, which at present prices the horses would have brought if allowed to live and be rounded up.

As a result of this season's bewildering performances, John Nolan has met with a compound fracture of the ankle and must be destroyed; *Georgena* is lame and has some bad corns, also injured a hind hoof; *Prince Alert* had to be bled, as he was so congested in that awful flight against the head wind that opening heat at Hartford; *Henry S.*, "corded" badly in his race wherein *Annie Burns* beat him, and *Conner* threw a curb and is lame as a consequence.

Cresceus lowered the world's trotting record for stallions at Cleveland, O., October 6. His mark is now 2:04, and good judges predict that he will beat the 2:03% of *The Abbot* if he is given another opportunity this season. This performance is three-quarters of a second better than that made by *Cresceus* at the recent meeting over the Empire City track. Then he lowered the 2:05% of *Directum*, which had stood for six years. *Cresceus'* owner and driver, George H. Ketchum of Toledo, was also his breeder. Mr. Ketchum is one of the richest and best-known men in Northwestern Ohio, and has developed into as clever a reinsman as there is in the world. He is, of course, a professional, but driving more of a fad than a business with him.

The lovers of fine horses will be glad to know that the St. Louis Horse Show will be held from October 29 to November 3, inclusive, in the Coliseum, a magnificent place for the display of horses. Those wanting a copy of the prize list should address John R. Gentry, secretary and manager, Insurance Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo. They may also name other persons with post office addresses, and the prize list will be forwarded to them. Those having fine horses to show should lose no time to enter them, as the entries close Monday, October 15. The stabling arrangements right in the Coliseum are first-class. All stock can have stalls in the building. Some of our best citizens are the patrons of this great show, and when it is known that Mr. John R. Gentry is the manager all will be satisfied that the affairs of the show will be managed in the most upright manner. Don't forget to make the entries or to attend the show when it opens.

A lot of ringers have been caught this year, but there are doubtless a lot more as yet not uncovered, says the "Horse World." In almost every circuit one or more suspicious ones have been seen. In one of the minor circuits a horse appeared that, to at least one trainer, acted like an old timer. In conversation with his driver this trainer casually mentioned the name of the horse he thought should belong to the one under suspicion, and when morning came the man and horse had disappeared and there was seen no more in that circuit, nor so far as can be learned the horse has not appeared anywhere since, under the same name. It is doubtful if more than one out of 10 horses taken out on a ringing tour win enough money to make the venture pay, but there are a lot of men who seem to want to try the game that others have failed at. About the only ones who really make ringing pay are such men as those who took *Perhaps to California* where they raced him as *Walter K.* If they had been sized up correctly they have been engaged in ringing before, and care nothing for expusion. They simply change their names and go out on another tour with the intention of winning as much as possible before being caught.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam
A Safe, Speedy and Painless Cure
The Safest, Most BLISTER ever used. Takes
the place of all liniments for mild or severe action.
Removes all scabs and dead skin. No
FRICTION. SUPERSEDES ALL CANTERS
and other Liniments. It is produced by a
process that is safe and certain. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction.
Price, \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or
agent. Send for descriptive book. GOMBAULT'S
LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

Sphinx (2:20%), by *Electioneer*, is the leading sire of new 2:20 performers for the season to date with eight to his credit, three trotters and five pacers. *McKinley* (2:11%), by *Alcyone* (2:27), comes next with seven, all trotters; *Nutwood Wilkes*, *Alcantara* and *Guy Wilkes* each have seven new ones to their credit. *Onward* has five new ones and now outranks *Red Wilkes* as a 2:30 sire, with a total of 16 to his credit to 16 for *Red Wilkes*, 110 of which are trotters. *Onward's* list includes 119 trotters, *Alcantara's* 1st stakes 46 trotters and 45 pacers, a total of 120. *Electioneer* still leads as a 2:30 sire, with a total of 167, and only two pacers among them. The records of several of *Electioneer's* get are rejected by the Register Association, hence do not appear in the Year Book, but they stand on the books of the National and American Trotting Association, which are the only authority upon this question of records.

It is a noteworthy fact that *Cresceus*, 2:04%, the champion trotting stallion, in the male line represents the Hambletonian-Starr cross of *Directum*, 2:05%, which he dethroned, was also an exemplar. *Cresceus'* top line goes to neither of the two predominant families of the day, *George Wilkes* nor *Electioneer*, but it does go to *Alexander's* Abdallah, a horse that many students of breeding believe to have been the greatest progenitor of the Hambletonian family. "If the question, 'Where does the trot come from?' is asked of *Cresceus*, his pedigree leaves no uncertainty about the answer," says "Volunteer" in "The Horse Review." "He trots because he was born and bred to, and has been schooled to, as the great majority of his ancestors, for generations before him, have. For half a century, often longer, his progenitors, in every branch, were selected and bred with scrupulous care with the production of trotting speed as the one end in view. Today *Cresceus* is their vindication."

On the subject of "ringers": "The Horseman" peremptorily says: "As a rule those vested with the authority to judge the races pay no attention to the horses, other than to see that they are properly placed at the finish of each heat or punished for any infractions of the rules of racing, and in that very laxity of the judges lies the security of the ringer. If they would demand before starting the identification of every horse in the race, with whose owner or driver they are not acquainted, they would have no trouble in uncovering every illegal entry. There is not a case on record of the discovery of a ringer that does not point the way for judges of racing to follow. They have no business to take it for granted that every entry is straight.

On the contrary, it is their duty to presume that every person making an entry can give satisfactory evidence that such entry is eligible to start, and to demand that it be given. Failure to furnish it would justify the ruling out of the entry involved. But until judges of races uniformly assert their authority in the premises, the ringer will continue to thrive, and the history of harness racing in the future will be filled with instances like that of *Little Joker*, *Walter K.*, *Small Hopes*, and scores of others, and the work of the executive officers of the parent associations will continue to be ten times as great as it ought to be."

L. E. CLEMENT'S HORSE GOSSIP.

Editor RURAL WORLD: E. F. Faugh has Plano, son of Adino, 2:21, and his full sister, that he bred last spring to Anteroa, sire of four new ones. In blood lines they represent two of the very best sons of Hambletonian, *George Wilkes* and *Alexander's* Abdallah—the latter coming through his dam a *McGregor*. Have you noticed how proud the people are who to-day have stock whose dams belong to the family of this son of *Major Edshall*? Just think of *Cresceus*, *Grattan Boy*, *York Boy* and the work they have done this season. Adino, 2:21, has added three new performers this season, making four at eleven years of age. Plano's oldest colts at Carthage are now yearlings. They will soon be old enough to sample, and then we can judge of him as a sire—but he can not fail of siring the very best of farm and road horses.

At St. Louis the bay mare *Coinette*, by Free Coinage, owned by Leetton & Son of Walker, Mo., won a record of 2:18% in a winning race. She is the first standard performer for her ten-year-old sire, and will add one more to the valuable band of brood mares now in use at the farm, sired by *Norval*, *Onward*, *George Wilkes*, *Mambro*, *Patchen* and others.

Mr. E. F. Faugh in April, 1900, bought of *John G. Callison*, by *Trusty*, *Dam Bonnie*, by *Joe Elmo*, 2d dam *Nettie*, by *Blakewell's* Hambletonian. The mare is now eleven years of age, and in foal to *Plano*. She is of the *Joe Elmo* pattern, and has some good ones among her foals that will be heard from.

The great Transylvania for 1900 has been trotted, and goes to the credit of the Beautiful Bell's family, won by the great four-year-old gelding *Bornaria*, the fastest four-year-old gelding of the year, and equaling the world's four-year-old gelding record, held jointly now with *John Nolan*, 2:08, the great Prodigal gelding. The 2:20 class trotting was won by *Stranger*, son of *Easton Wilkes*, by *George Wilkes*. If *Easton Wilkes* had a dam the Year Book does not show it. *Stranger* started as a three-year-old May 25, 1897, in 2:40 class, and won fourth money. September 8 he won three heats in standard time, the last three of a six-horse race. His sire, *Easton Wilkes*, is given as a son of *George Wilkes*—no dam and no other standard performers. *Stranger* is a five-year-old won three heats in two races, and had 17 heats in standard time at the close of 1899. In the 2:20 class at Lexington last week he won the fifth heat in 2:12%. *Stranger* is a good horse, but it seems very little is known of his breeding, his dam being untraced.

In the 2:12 class trotting *Lamp Girl*, by *Walker Morris*, entered the 2:10 list with a record of 2:09, and *Georgena*, by *Messenger Wilkes*, with a record of 2:05%. The mourners, early in the season, because there were no new 2:10 performers in 1900, will observe that at least they were a little previous. If I am right, the *Electioneer's* captured the only two world's records held by the *Wilkes* horses trotting, making now eight for the *Electioneer's* to none for the *Wilkes* horses. *Walnut Hall*, a two-year-old, by *Conductor*, won the \$5,000 stake for two-year-olds, and the two-year-old record for the year with a record of 2:05%. Only two two-year-old trotters have ever beaten this, and they were both by *Electioneer*. At Dallas, Tex., the Nevada, Mo., mare by *Combination*, son of *Egmont*, showed that she was one of the good ones, and will soon add another good one to the list

that includes such good ones as *Combine*, 2:15%, and *Halle Harris*, 2:17%.

St. Louis wants to wake up for a meet in 1901, and see that there are no counter attractions, like the Transylvania. Make a circuit with Lexington to follow, and not come at the same time. No interest has been lost in harness races, but *Onward* has five new ones and now outranks *Red Wilkes* as a 2:30 sire, with a total of 16 to his credit to 16 for *Red Wilkes*, 110 of which are trotters. *Onward's* list includes 119 trotters, *Alcantara's* 1st stakes 46 trotters and 45 pacers, a total of 120. *Electioneer* still leads as a 2:30 sire, with a total of 167, and only two pacers among them. The records of several of *Electioneer's* get are rejected by the Register Association, hence do not appear in the Year Book, but they stand on the books of the National and American Trotting Association, which are the only authority upon this question of records.

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Home Circle.Written for RURAL WORLD:
HARVEST HOME.

Across the field of waving, trembling grain,
Wings the queenly quail with her royal train;
And rustics race with the shimmering sun.
As o'er the golden grain the reapers run.
From Eastern hills crowned with trees and vines.
To old Oregon—land of peaks and pines—
Hear the glad chorus shouting “harvest home.”
That echoes from the Rio Grande to None.

Now murkily clouds the autumn sun doth kiss
And lightning flash like copper serpents hisse,
But safe ‘neath the roof of the barn so old,
Is stored the grain like treasured gold.
S. F. GLENNIE.
Washington, D. C.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
AUNT JOANNA SPEAKS IN MEETING,

Se here, Mr. “J. M. F.” you are too severe; you are a man or you would know that the poor little “Wife” wrote that letter when she was all tired out, and sent it without waiting to read it over and weigh its importance. It is possible that she has married a man who really does think more of a hundred dollar calf than he does of her. I have suspected that such cases exist.

“Every heart knoweth its own sorrow,” and we should not judge these heart cries too severely. For my part, I could see a very pitiful little picture as I read that country wife’s letter. There are better things in this world than hundred-dollar calves. There is something better, even than hundred dollar bills, that something is happiness. Hard work and no holiday are depressing to most persons. Country preachers, too, are sometimes tiresome, but there is really no excuse for the Sunday guests, unless they are urgently invited to the dinner. Sometimes good natured, would-be-popular, unthinking husbands do the inviting at the close of church. Some sensible people should not accept their invitations. Let the request come from the one who has to prepare the meal; then she must not complain if her invitation is accepted.

I know men (by sight) who are very particular to have their horses rest on Sunday, but who seem to think the women of their households can work day and night, Sundays and week days, almost without any rest whatever. I am apprehensive that “country wife” has a man of that sort. As to desiring to make a good appearance, she deserves credit for it. Country people have just as little excuse for being twenty years behind the styles as a majority of the town folks have. I know a whole lot of country people who dress just as tastefully and up-to-date as city people do, in fact, you could not pick them out in a crowd as being from the rural districts, except for their fine healthy looks, and independent manners. Nor do I like the flogs at the city boy either, they are no more to be bullied because of their occupation than are the country lad because of theirs. There are some very excellent business men all over this country who began their careers in dry goods and grocery stores.

It is not what a man does, but what he is that makes the difference between man and man. A country boor would be a town ruffian if his environments were changed. A country gentleman will be a gentleman wherever placed, as will also a city gentleman be. It is not the occupation, but the man, that we must consider.

Then those “flats,” you must enlarge the space a few feet, the parlor and bed-room at least, say 10x10, and we shall not quarrel.

In regard to the question of marriage—girls, a word to you—my advice is to marry the man who has a good disposition, a kind heart, a reasonable amount of common sense, some occupation that will provide a living. Then establish a home and be willing to do your part: do not expect that matrimony is the end of care, it is usually but the beginning. Yet it is the only true way to live. And happiness enough always grows out of a true union notwithstanding the worry and work. The best rule to follow is this: Marry the man you love, and who truly loves you; be sure that he is a good man, of good family, and of good habits, then success and happiness are reasonably sure.

AUNT JOANNA.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
HOW JOHN’S WIFE MANAGES.

For two years the RURAL WORLD has been a constant visitor in our home, and each week has found a hearty welcome.

How I have enjoyed the letters of the Home Circle and often have I thought I would write to it. A feeling of timidity has restrained me however. My hand has long been out of practice, and I fear that what I say may be awkwardly expressed. Though born and reared in town, it is but of late years that I have lived in the country, yet the love of country life was born in me. As a child I desired above all things to live in a farm. Everything, however, about farm life is not as delightful as I, viewing it from a distance, believed it to be.

“A Country Wife” from Howard Co., Mo., has indeed my sympathy, for I, too, was married in the spring and went through about such another experience as did she. But did she not find some recompense for all her toil? Was it all work and no play? Did she not once in awhile find time to enjoy the beauties of nature? At any rate, I did.

It was provoking when the old turkey hen would go to the creek bank to lay instead of to the turkey pen; but I could not blame her for it was a lovely place. The water ran along dripping over rocks, making music as it went; and how sweet the violets were as they popped out from among their green leaves. I always went back to the house rested and refreshed after my trip.

It’s true, one has not much time to

visit, with so much to do; yet when one is able to go how she does enjoy it! I think staying at home gets to be a habit if encouraged. Another thought comes to me; if women would keep their clothes as nearly as possible in one place lots of the rush would be avoided when they do get to go. Also give the good man of the household to understand that this thing of going to church is to be an every Sunday business, and as our worthy president at school used to say, “let him take due notice and govern himself accordingly.”

To me there is no day in the week so enjoyable as Sunday. I try to prepare my dinner as nearly as possible the day before, and what cannot be prepared then I finish at breakfast time Sunday morning. A short drive brings us to church, whether we attend services in town or country. After services I always go out feeling refreshed and blessed by having been there. There is no sermon, however poorly delivered, but has in it some good thought.

If friends come home with us, they share our cold dinner and the dishes are left for night or the morrow. And if no one comes or we go nowhere, what a long, nice rest there is.

I do not believe, however, that I would have the courage of Idyll and enjoy living thirty miles from town. That trip she and her daughter took would have “laid me out,” really and truly. The only consolation I would have had that whatever else the horses had to scare at, it would not be at bicycles, for the roads would be both bad and hilly for them.

I have been much interested in Idyll’s letters, as well as in many others. I imagine Mrs. Mary Anderson as a lovely lady, with a household of girls of her own. I would enjoy dropping in on Mrs. Singleton some of these afternoons, and going out to see her chickens with her, for we have that hobby in common. My husband says I know every hen and chicken on the place and its age. But that is rather an exaggerated view of the case. However, I have quite a nice lot of pullets laying now (the 10th of September). The Plymouth Rocks are my favorites for the farm. After the Home Circle friends I always look for Mr. Heaton’s letter. His views of things are always helpful.

“JOHN’S WIFE.”

Howard Co., Mo.
We most heartily welcome “John’s Wife” to the Home Circle, and really feel that we ought to congratulate John on having such a wholesome spirited helpmeet. Yes, the careful planning helps to make Sunday the day of rest it was designed to be. It would be a good plan for “John’s Wife” to write of the dishes she prepares for Sunday dinners.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
AZARIAH HUGGIN’S HEN RANCH.

To avoid indirection or circumlocution, I am Azariah Huggins, and this is my wife, Murtilda. That I should have been the proprietor of a hen ranch and that hen ranch as profitable as I have made this one, would only a few months ago have to me seemed impossible, if not absurd. What can be done, materially and financially in any section of wild, semi-barren and half-populated country is beyond imagination to conceive or pen to picture; but it requires active faith, unremitting zeal, and some little knowledge of hen or ornithology. The magnificent start I now have on the high road to fortune was superinduced by my organs of vision resting on an article in an agricultural paper, “Poultry for Profit.” Somehow it beat its way into me, stuck and staid with me, never letting loose for an instant. One day when this article got its business edge well into my epidermis, I started my good wife by crying out: “Murtilda!”

“What?” says she.

Murtilda always answers, and when she said “what?” I went on and said, “Murtilda, we have been poor long enough.” It was really startling to Murtilda, for she had been of the mind that we always were to remain poor. Her face brightened up like a child’s at the approach of Christmas; or in expectation of a birthday gift as she said, “How do you know, Azariah?” Some women would have said, “Are you sure?” others, “I guess not.” Each implying or expressing a doubt, but Murtilda, she knew that I knew, and she wanted to know how.

“By intuition,” said I.
“And what’s that, Azariah?”

“Finding out without the trouble of figuring.”

“What will bring our wealth about, Azariah?”

“A very certain chain or concatenation of events.”

“Well, Azariah, you do use such big words—concatenation must be a hard nation, for I do not understand it. On what?”

“On poultry,” said I; prudily prying my finger in my vest armlet and swelling up like a bull frog in warm spring weather.

“Poultry, Azariah; do you mean chick-

ens?”

Eggs—sackily, my dear!” I replied, trying to be funny, and giving her a poke with my finger under her left rib.

“Poultry for Profit!” I’ve been cogitating on that ever since.

“But not without money,” said Murtilda, as she reached into her dress lining where she hides her pocket and drew forth sixty cents.

“This is our nest egg, Azariah, and excepting the seventy-three cents for a little matter of needles and thread, you can hardly call it a poverty line.”

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it was sorry he bought Page Fence?

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size of hog. Price, prepaid, \$1.00.

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HERNSTEIN & WALLACE, Monett, Mo.

FOR SALE both sets of Pure Breed Poland
Chinas at low prices.

N. E. GASON, New Bloomfield, Mo.

VIVION & ALEXANDER,
FULTON, MO.

Breeders of the best strains of Poland-China
hogs. Registered Jersey cattle and Plymouth
Rock chicks. Young stock for sale at all times.

POLAND-CHINAS. Gilt edge
pedigrees. Also white poultry.
S. L. OGDEN, Carmi, White Co., Ill.

RARE CHANCE TO GET PRIZE-WINNING Poland-Chinas right. Captain J. L. Van Arsdale
and son have the best stock in the U. S. Fair and
the same premiums as the Highland Madison County
Fair. We have a splendid lot of spring pigs to offer.
Everyone is welcome to see them.

L. A. SPIES BREEDING CO., St. Jacob, Ill.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

S. G. RICHARDS, Sturgis, Boone
Co., Mo. Breeds Best Strains of DUROC-JERSEYS.
Write for Prices.

DUROC-JERSEYS—10 head of pigs and sows, bred
ready to ship. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. B. BAWLER, CHESTERTON, KAN.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Registered stock. Pigs
best breeding. Prices reasonable.

J. E. HAYNES, Ames, Ill.

DUROC-JERSEYS!

50 choice boars ready for service and 50 gilts ready
to breed; also a few springbuck lambs.

S. Y. THORNTON, Blackwater, Mo.

BERKSHIRES.

Large English Berkshires, all ages. Write
J. E. BURGESS, Macedonia, Phelps, Co., Mo.

Large English BERKSHIRE! \$5 buys
a pig of either sex; a pair of hams.

G. W. MCINTOSH, MOORESVILLE, MO.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Formula.

RAVE, BURGESS & CO., CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS. Calms the nerves
with the ribs. Take six pills
dangerous Substitutions and imitation
of Particulars. Testimonials
from Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by
all Drug Stores, Chemists, Physicians, etc.
Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

CEM FULL CIRCLE Baler

We warrant the CEM lightest, strong-
est, cheapest & easiest to handle. Operates
in 2 hours. Made of wrought steel. Can be operated
by one or two hands. Will bale 10 tons of hay
per hour.

GEORGE ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

FEED MILLS

Every man his own miller.

The latest improved.

Does not require power, will work over
15,000 bushels without repair or expense. The
mill will produce 200 bushels in 4 hours.

Lightest draft and lowest cost per bushel.
Send for prices to manufacturers.

The "root, hog or die" ration will re-
duce the finest herd of swine to scrawny,
scrappy, scraggly, scabby, scrawny, scraggy, scroodum.

A gallon of petroleum and a gallon of
machine oil will make a mixture that
will kill the lice on hogs. Mix it thor-
oughly and lice in a thin spray on the
infested animals.

Linseed meal with a dash of sulphur is
a good laxative for swine that show signs
of constipation.

Pigsties, above all other animal shelters
on the farm, need frequent and liberal
infecting with lime and other substances.

Ranges and shelter for swine should be
changed frequently, in order to prevent
the increase of bacteria and disease

Overcrowded pens are sure to breed dis-
ease. In the wild state hogs gather in
large herds, but a large herd sleeping in
the woods or open space is a very dif-
ferent thing from an equally large herd
sleeping in a confined space for month
after month. The hog in freedom has few
or none of the diseases that are so com-
mon and so fatal to highly developed hogs
in confinement.

PIG PEN POINTERS.

PIASA BREEDING FARM.—Our read-
ers should note the Poland-China adver-
tisement of J. P. Visseling, Melville, Ill.

He writes: "My hogs are of the most
fashionable strains and this year's crop
of pigs is out of mature parents. These
pigs have both fore and hind quarters
well developed, have good bone and con-
stitution and are quick feeders. My prices
are modest. Herd established in 1878."
See advertisement in another column and
write to Mr. Visseling.

LAST CALL for the Hart & Minnis'
sale of October 16-17. Chief Perfection 2d
blood was in the lead at Illinois State
Fair, and there is plenty of that in these
two offerings. Henry's Perfection, the
size of Minnis' entire offering, was 2d in
class, and U. S. Express, the pig that
sold for \$35 at his August sale, was 2d
in class. Mr. J. C. Hendricks, of Wilming-
ton, Ohio, will consign ten boars to

BOLE & HOPE, Birmingham, Iowa.

HOTEL FOR RENT—500 acres across the
Mississippi River to sell or lease. Suitable
for the Kiowa Chief, devoted to information about
the lands. One year \$1. Single copy the Sub-
scribers' Manual (\$10 page Settlers Guide) with fine
sectional map. Map 2d. All above \$1.25. Address
D. T. MORGAN, PERRY, ILL.

FARMS FOR SALE or exchange in Ia., Neb.
Miss., or N. D. Mutual, Springfield, Mo.

FARM FOR RENT—200 acres near Granite City,
Ills. W. M. Morton, Fullerton Ridge, St. Louis.

If you feed and water stock, write O. K. Harry
Stock Works, St. Louis, for Catalogue.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, OCTOBER 10, 1900.

SIX MONTHS' PIGS.

If pigs can be raised in six months and sold at a heavy weight of about 300 pounds, they pay better than those kept much longer. It is well known to all breeders that it is within the first six months that the animals gain the fastest, and after that every pound of flesh or fat is slower and at a greater outlay of food, writes C. W. Jones in the "Indiana Farmer." Up to the period of six months a pig should gain so rapidly that the change can almost be seen from day to day. Young six months' old pigs always command fancy prices in the market, too, for the flesh is sweet and tender, and the pork is not fat. Epicures demand this kind of pork, and they eat with a relish when they would turn up their noses at fat pork from pigs eight months or a year old. It should be made a point to raise the young pigs so they will tip the scales at 200 pounds at least at the end of six months, and if they do not do this there is something wrong in the feeding or the herd. Pork raised at this rate pays a good profit, while that produced by the slower method of holding the pigs several months later does not always reward the owner. When the young pigs are old enough they should be allowed the run of a pasture field where clover is plenty thick. Turn them loose in the field with the sow. If the field has plenty of good fresh running water in it, and ample shade for the animals, they will do much better and not suffer drawbacks from the heat. The sow should be fed freely on milk slops with bran mixed in, and when the pigs are old enough let them eat with the mother. Liberal feeding of this mixture should not be turned into wasteful practice. Give only as much as they will eat clean at a time. Feeding twice a day is better than heavy feeding once a day. With this bran, milk and clover ration the pigs can get along with out any trouble for two months or more, and they will grow rapidly during the whole time. When they are two months old a little corn can be fed to them; give them about a cup a day along with the bran and buttermilk slop. The corn adds to their fat and strength and the liberal feeding of clover keeps the system in excellent condition. At the end of four months the pigs should be old enough to stand a heavier and more heating diet, and it is well to substitute for the corn, bran and milk slops a diet of bran and cornmeal softened with water and mixed to the stiffness of a dough. Feed this to them twice a day and give them as much as they will eat clean at a time. Then turn them loose in the clover field as before, and let them eat in addition all the grass they will. Finally during the last month of their lives confine them in close but perfectly clean quarters and fatten them off with cornmeal and bran. Give them twice as much of the former as the latter, and let them eat liberally of the mixture. At the end of the six months they should be fine, fat pigs, weighing from 200 to 240 pounds each, and every pound will represent good profit.

JUDGE MILLER gives a brief account of his Angora goats, his tree trimmers. He says: "I have no secrets to keep about mine. I got them from W. E. Hughes & Co., Hastings, Tex.—five nannies and one billy. I have not had them long enough to tell much about them, but I can assure all that they are the thing to clear up brush land, and are handsome and interesting animals. They can climb up trees and eat blackberry bushes. I paid \$70 for the six delivered here. I am no farmer or stockman, so have handed the goats over to my sons to take care of."

he considers tops, and Mr. Herbert G. Sweet, of Oshkosh, Wis., will consign ten goats to these sales. Don't forget dates and be sure to send for a catalog.

J. T. POLLARD, of Fulton, Mo., places his advertisement of Berkshires in this issue. He has been exhibiting his Berkshires at the St. Louis Fair for several years and has never failed to win prizes, and this year he has added to the laurels already won, and this in competition with such noted herds as the Biltmore and Stover.

Mr. Pollard won first premium on his herd by exhibitor; 1st on boar under-year; 3d on sow 6 months and under 1 year; 3d on boar under 6 months and 3d on sow under 6 months.

He has for sale a good lot of pigs of different ages of the same class of stock he had on exhibition. Look up his advertisement.

IS nothing like sheep to improve the land, and there is nothing that sells for so much money and takes as little from the farm as a pound of wool. Clover and sheep are the great soil renovators, and one helps the other. More acres to clover and corn, and less to wheat, with more sheep and cattle and hogs on the farm to keep up and add to its fertility, should be the policy of Michigan farmers. Under such conditions the acreage in wheat could be cut down a third and yet the crop be as large as the ten years' average. We should average 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre instead of 14 to 18, as at present, and it can only be done by raising more stock or dairying. The addition of a million to the flocks of the State would be a start in the right direction.

SELECTION AND CARE OF THE EWE FLOCK.

Certainly no better season of the year can be found to select the flock of breeding ewes than right now, says the "Home-steader." Ewes with spoiled udders or which have made indifferent mothers, or have given little milk will be marked by the careful shepherd and will not be in the breeding flock next year. Ewes that are not two young nor too old should make up the flock, and they should be selected with a view to their fitness. The deepest milkers and ewes with the most roomy bodies should always find preference in the selection of a flock of breeding ewes. Of course, the careful shepherd will look at a dense fleece and one that covers the body well, too, for in this we have an indication of thrift. The ewe does not need to be as nicely rounded as one would like in a sheep if she possesses all the other desirable qualifications of a good breeder. Don't be afraid of the thin ewe at weaning time as a breeder. As a rule this is an indication that she is a good milker and a ewe should be selected on her record as a lamb raiser rather than on her appearance as a show ring.

Further, in this connection, it might be well to say that the plan of separating the ewe lambs from the ram or wether lambs and feeding them with a view to their becoming good breeders is a wise one. The ewe lamb is to furnish the coming winter feed for breeding purposes, and she should be fed liberally on oats and the best pasture. The lusty growth obtained by the ram before winter sets in will be found to be a great advantage to the ewe lamb. If a lamb has been well fed and has a good start, it rarely makes a poor sheep.

NOT TOO MANY SHEEP.

Every farmer, in the old times in New England, thought he must have a few sheep. The wool brought a little hard cash; some of it was taken to a carding mill, made into "rolls," and in this form came back to the dead hand of the thrifty housekeeper, who still used the spinning-wheel long after the hand loom had disappeared, says "Farm and Field."

Yarn was made for stockings for the entire family and for the winter mittens. The farmer of to-day is not likely to find from any source or any material so warm and comfortable a protection for the hands.

A few fat wethers served for mutton in the fall. The farmer's family was not always pinched for good, fresh meat, if there was a dry time with sauté pork for subsistence during the hot weather. Often one or two good carcasses were taken to market and brought in more money. This came in good time for the tuition for the boy or girl sent off to a boarding-school.

This, you may say, is ancient history. Yes, but would it not be well for our more variety in our farming in these days?

Mr. Hill, the railroad king of the Northwest, says the fact of the loss of the wheat crop has done good. People are learning not to put their eggs all in one basket. Florida's freezes taught her fruit-growers to raise something besides oranges. Nature is always trying to enforce this lesson of common sense.

Our own flocks may not be further demarcated during the last twelve months. They certainly have not sensibly increased. We will say that they have about held their own. One fact, however, is patent to every refrigerator, viz.: The lambs now coming to market and those which have been coming for some time, are, generally, mere frames, in bad condition. This shows that unfavorable conditions are back of them. The sheep are, practically, in no better shape. Well, poor sheep make little wool. The flocks which are producing the forthcoming fleeces are likely to produce a lesser amount of wool than the same number of better pastured sheep did last year.

That is one item for your judgment.

Here is another. The flocks of Europe have not increased, so no increase of wool can be expected from that quarter.

There have been fearful losses of sheep in some of the great supply districts, especially in Missouri, where loss of crops from drought is so frequent, to have each a good sheep?

Farmers to raise something besides oranges. Nature is always trying to enforce this lesson of common sense.

Why would it not be well for the farmers of Illinois, Iowa even, and especially of Missouri, where loss of crops from drought is so frequent, to have each a good sheep?

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The Markets

WHEAT—No. 2 red at 75¢@75¢ delivered this side and at 75¢@75¢ delivered to East Side.

No. 4 sales at 67¢@67¢ delivered.

No-grade at 60¢@60¢ delivered nominal.

No. 2 hard at 71¢@71¢ delivered.

No. 3 hard at 70¢@70¢ delivered.

CORN—on track—Firm. Demand good.

No. 2 mixed, 35¢@30¢ delivered.

No. 3 mixed, 35¢@30¢ delivered (new, 35¢@30¢ delivered).

No. 4 mixed, 35¢ delivered.

No. 2 yellow, 40¢ delivered.

No. 2 white, 42¢ delivered.

No. 3 white, 41¢@41¢ delivered.

OATS—On track—White 35¢ to 2¢ lower, irregularly. No. 2 mixed 35¢ off.

No. 3 mixed, 25¢@25¢ delivered.

No. 4 mixed, 25¢ delivered nominal.

No. 2 Northern mixed, 2¢.

No. 2 white, 27¢@27¢.

No. 3 white, 25¢ to 2¢ for light to fancy.

No. 4 white, 24¢ delivered (choice car-

25¢@25¢).

RYE—No. 2 lower at 35¢@35¢ delivered.

FLAXSEED (per bushel)—Firmer; 1.5¢ spot.

GRASS SEEDS—Clover \$60@70. Timothy \$2.50@4.40; redtop 5¢ for chaff to 5¢ for fancy. Other seeds nominal.

CASTOR BEANS—Bid 1.25 per bu. for prime in car lots.

PRICES ON CHANGE.

The following tables show the range of prices in futures and cash grain:

Closed Range Closed

Saturday. To-day. Saturday.

Wheat—

Oct. ... 75 n 74 n

Nov. ... 75 n 74 n

Dec. ... 75% n 75% n

May ... 80% n 75% n

Oats—

Oct. ... 37% 37%

Dec. ... 33%@34% 33% b

May ... 33% n 33%

Corn—

Oct. ... 22 a 22 n

Dec. ... 23 a 23 n

May ... 24 a 24 n

Cash wheat, corn and oats—

Last Year. Sat.-day. To-day.

Wheat—

No. 2 red ... 72 @73 76 @76@76

No. 3 red ... 70%@71% 73 @73@73

No. 4 winter ... 68 73 @73@73

No. 2 hard ... 69 @70% 71 @71@72

No. 3 hard ... 67@68 70 @71@71

Corn—

No. 2 ... 35 @ 39@40

No. 3 ... 31@32 38@39

No. 4 white ... 32@33 42@43

No. 3 white ... 31@32 41@41

Oats—

No. 2 ... 24 @624 25@254

No. 3 ... 23@24 23@24

No. 4 north ... 24@25 24@24

No. 2 white ... 25@26 27@27

No. 3 white ... 24@25 27@28

No. 4 white ... 23@24 26@27

HAY—Prices on trk, range: Timothy \$12.50 for choice, \$11.50@12 for No. 1, \$10@11 for No. 2, \$8@9 for No. 3; prairie \$10 for choice, \$9@10 for No. 1, \$7.50@8@9 for No. 2, \$6@7@8 for No. 3. Clover \$9@10.

STRAW—Wheat on trk, 4¢ to 5¢.

BRAIN—In fair demand, 1¢ easier in price. Bulk very quotable at 5¢ East St. Louis base. This side—Retail lots bran at mill at 70¢@72¢ and shiploads at 80¢.

COTTON—The unexpected frost reported in certain parts of the cotton belt, and particularly in Texas and Oklahoma, caused an advance in the speculative cotton market to-day, the close on this side showing gains of 9 to 19 points for the day. Futures at Liverpool were 5 to 6 points up, but spots were unchanged and business was small. The sentiment abroad was said to be more bullish.

Local Markets—Firm and 1¢ higher. No sales.

Ordinary 95¢

Good ordinary 95¢

Low middling 10 5-16

Middling 10 9-16

Good middling 10 9-16

Middling fair 10 15-16

Bagging—1/4 lb. 8.10 per yard; 2 lb. 8.50c; 2 lb. 8.80c. Iron ties \$1.32. Hemp twine 9¢ per lb.

WOOL.

Missouri and Illinois—

Medium combing 20¢

Medium clothing 19 @20

Braid and low 18 @18@18

Burry and clear mixed 17 @16

Slight burry 15 @15@15

Light burry 14 @14@14

Heavy fine 13 @14

Lamb 13 @13

Kansas and Nebraska—

St. Louis medium 19 @19@19

Dark and sandy 14 @16

Fine medium 14 @15@15

Light fine 13 @14

Heavy fine 11 @12

Texas, I. T. and Oklahoma—

Medium 18 @18@18

Coarse and low 13 @16

Fine medium 14 @16

Light fine 13 @14

Heavy fine 11 @12

Arkansas and Southern—

Medium (fleeces) 19 @20

Medium (loose) 18 @18@18

Burly 14 @15@15

Tawed—

No. 1 3

No. 2 28 @28

Burly goat hair—

18 @20

Burly 10 @11

Black and seedy from 4¢ to 1¢ per pound less than quotations.

Eggs—Steady at 14¢@14¢, loss off for freshly gathered. Cold storage or inferior

Wonderful Values

IN PARLOR ORGANS.

The world's largest music house, Lyon & Healy of Chicago, to sharply reduce stock is offering unprecedented values. Fine Lyon & Healy Organs formerly bringing \$25, now \$25; Organs, Now This Organ is Made.

It has a full octave compass, the action contains 8 full sets of reeds, 12 sets of bass reeds in all. The 11 stops are all to be found in one organ.

Diapason, Flute, Piccolo, Tremolo, Vox Humana, Tremolo, Bassoon, and Bass Coupler. These are capable of producing the greatest possible variety with certain degrees of modulation. No "blind stops" on this organ; they are all important.

There is a Swell and a Grand Knee Stop. The case is of nestness and beauty, of finely finished solid Oak. It is 66 inches high, 23 inches deep and 10 inches wide. We make the terms of payment as easy as anybody else, and on the same easy terms as we offer you.

Don't fail to write today for bargain list.

LYON & HEALY, 17 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

stock not quotable.

SUGAR—In limited demand; nominally unchanged. Creamery—Extra, 22¢; firsts, 19¢@20¢; seconds, 17¢. Ladie-packed—Extra, 16¢; firsts, 15¢. Dairy—Extra, 17¢; firsts, 16¢; grease, 44¢@46¢. Country—Choice, 12¢; poor, 8¢@10¢. The above figures are for round lots—about 1¢ per pound more is charged in a small way.

CHEESE—Jobbing prices: Twins, 11½¢; singles, 11½¢; Y. A., 12¢; New York, 12¢; Limburger, 11@11½¢; Swiss, 14@15¢; Brick, 11½@12¢.

LIVE STOCK—**Spring chickens**—Average receipts, 7½¢; old chickens, hens, 7¢; old roosters, 4¢. Old turkeys, 7¢; young turkeys, choice dressing stock, 1¢. Ducks, 1¢. Geese, 6¢. Old pigeons and squabs, per dozen, 9¢ to 10¢.

POT CORN—Last sales at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds on cob.

BORGUM—Boring from 15¢ per gallon for poor to 22¢ for prime.

CIDER—Inferior sellers at \$1.50 per barrel;

BROOME CORN—In only fair demand, and prices are very range; range now at from \$60 per ton for common to \$80 for prime—exceptionally nice brush would bring more.

DRIED FRUIT—Offerings show some increase. No quotable change in values.

Evaporated rings apples of good grade were steady and in demand; but market quiet on all other descriptions. Apples—Evaporated—Rings at 12¢@14¢; quarters at 34¢ to 4¢; chops at 14¢@16¢; peels at 16¢@18¢; sun-dried quarters at 2¢ to 4¢; chops and entirely nominal. Peaches—Fancy evaporated unpeeled halves at 16¢, sun-dried at 24¢@26¢. Sales 55¢ packages various kinds (mainly evaporated rings apples) at quotations.

WHITE BEANS—Hand-picked beans in a jobbing way from store at \$2.10—scraps 5¢ per bushel less. Western at 16¢—weevils less. Lima beans at 6¢ per pound.

HONEY—Comb at 10¢ to 12¢—fancy white clover, 12¢@14¢; inferior, dark and broken honey. Extracted and strained in barrels, 50¢@52¢, and in cans 14¢@16¢ per pound.

HOGS—Tuesday, moderate receipts, consisting of three distinct grades, choice, good and inferior. Good to choice strong to a shade higher; bulk selling at \$5.20 to \$5.40. Wednesday, heavy run, market opened steadily, close weak, lights hard to sell, the \$4.50 to \$5.00 kinds declined 25¢ to 40¢ from fore part of the week. Saturday, light run, market opened 5¢ lower, and closed 5 to 10¢ lower. Range of 3,000 hogs, 1,000 sheep and 150 lambs.

CATTLE—Receipts in the native division have been moderate in all departments, and the quality did not rule quite as good as last week. The best steers on sale average 1,944 lbs. and sold at \$5.70. There were no strictly choice or fancy cattle here. The bulk of the 1,200 to 1,450 lbs. steers sold at \$5.00 to \$5.40. Our steer market on the very best grades is very little different from the close of last week, while other grades show a decline of 10¢. The demand for medium weight export cattle was active, though some of them heavier than usual, were sold stronger had there been any on sale; fair to good grades were about steady with the close of last week. Chicago reported 18,000, and the market firm. Receipts in the Southern division were 50¢ cars, and prices were strong to 10¢ higher than the close of last week.

HOGS—Moderate run, market opened steady with Saturday's prices, bulk good hogs selling at \$5.25 to \$6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts moderate, market strong and active on both sheep and lambs.

THE GREATEST EXHIBIT AT PARIS.—Mr. Alvin H. Sanders, United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, says:

In previous letters I have set forth in general terms the character of our agricultural exhibit, but there is one display from our country involving the interests of the toiling millions of the fields that is of such exceptional character that I cannot in justice neglect to refer to its leading feature. I allude to the magnificent effort made by the United States manufacturers of agricultural machinery, and more especially to the great retrospective and contemporary exhibit prepared and installed at the request of the American Commissioner General by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago. This remarkable presentation rises so far above the ordinary plane of Exposition displays that it reaches the full dignity of a great educational exhibit of industrial and mechanical progress. To my mind it excels in genuine human interest any other single exhibit made by any firm from any land in any section of the entire Exposition.